

07.3–120 Checking fuel pressures and for internal leaks

A. Standard version

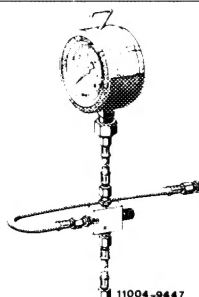
Test values in bar gauge pressure

Engine		110.984/985 110.986/987	110.988/989 110.990
System pressure at idle with engine cold or at operating temperature		5.0–5.6	
Control pressure at idle with engine at operating temperature	Warm-up compensator stabilized	3.4–3.8 at 530 mbar ¹)	3.6–4.0
	Full load enrichment at idle (vacuum hose pulled off)	2.8–3.2	
Control pressure according to ambient temperature at idle with engine cold		min. 0.5 (refer to diagram)	

1) If control pressure is not attained, check intake manifold vacuum (section "Checking control pressure at idle with engine at operating temperature").

Special tools

Pressure tester



102 589 00 21 00

Clamp for hose lines



000 589 40 37 00

Conventional tools

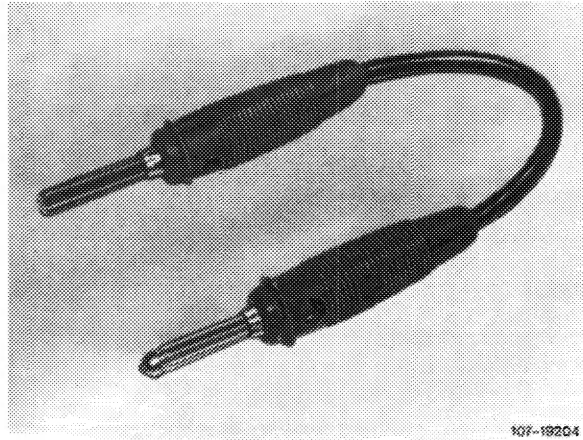
Voltmeter, ohmmeter

Screw driver element 992–T 30

e.g. made by Hazet, D-5630 Remscheid

Self-made tool

Contact bridge



Note:

Prior to working on injection system, check firing point, spark plugs and idle speed adjustment.

Perform leak test only in the event of complaints about hot starting.

After stopping the engine, the fuel pressure should still amount to 2.5 bar gauge pressure after 30 minutes.

Visual checkup

- 1 Remove air cleaner.
- 2 Check all fuel connections for leaks.

3 Check for easy operation of adjusting lever (1) in air flow sensor and control piston (2) in fuel distributor
For this purpose, proceed as follows:

Mixture controller **with** safety switch

Pull plug from safety switch (3), switch-on ignition for a short moment to build up control pressure.

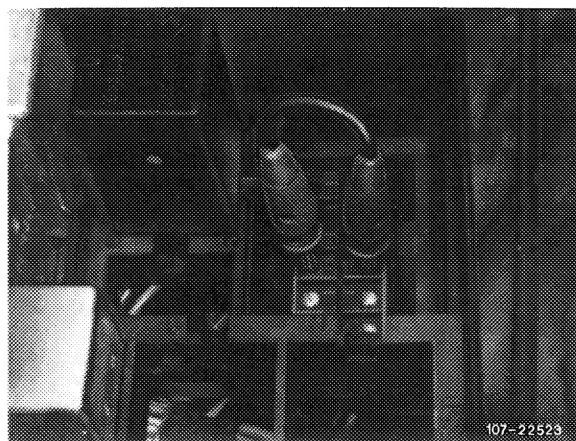
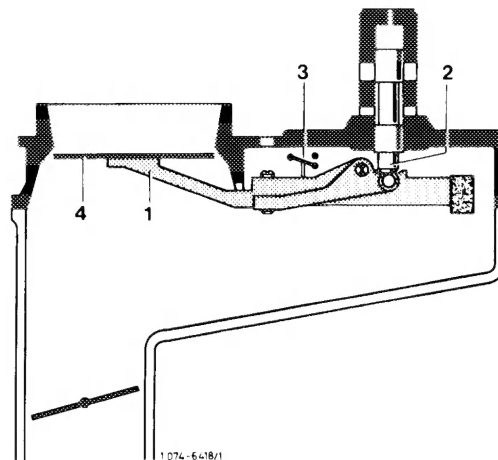
Mixture controller **without** safety switch

Pull off fuel pump relay and bridge the two jacks for a moment to build up control pressure.

Prior to September 1981: Jacks 1 and 2.

Starting September 1981: Jacks 7 and 8.

Push air flow sensor (4) down manually. A uniform resistance should then be felt along entire path. No resistance should be felt during fast upward moment, since the slowly following control piston lifts off from adjusting lever. If the upward movement is slow, a control piston should closely follow.



4 Check control piston in fuel distributor for leaks. Push air flow sensor for a short moment completely down and hold in this position, no fuel should then show up in air guide housing.

If fuel emerges, replace fuel distributor (07.3—205).

Connecting pressure measuring device

The pressure measuring device remains connected for all pressure measurements.

The pressure measuring device 102 589 00 21 00 now remains equipped with a valve screw on three-way valve only.

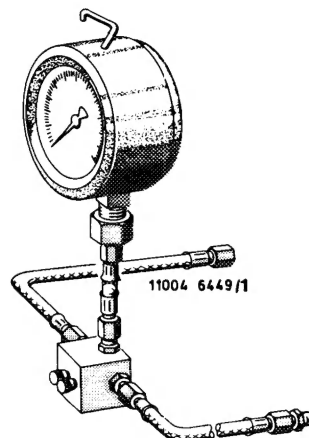
To relieve sealing rings, keep valve screw or valve screws always open. Connections of three-way valve are numbered.

Pressure measuring device 1st version

Connection 1 = hose line on fuel distributor

Connection 2 = hose line on pressure gauge

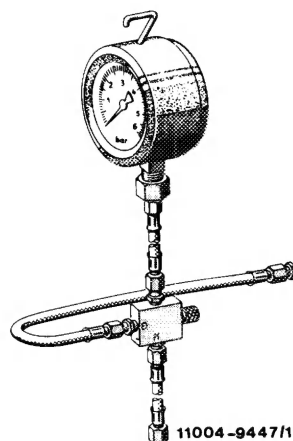
Connection 3 = hose line on released control pressure line



Pressure measuring device 2nd version

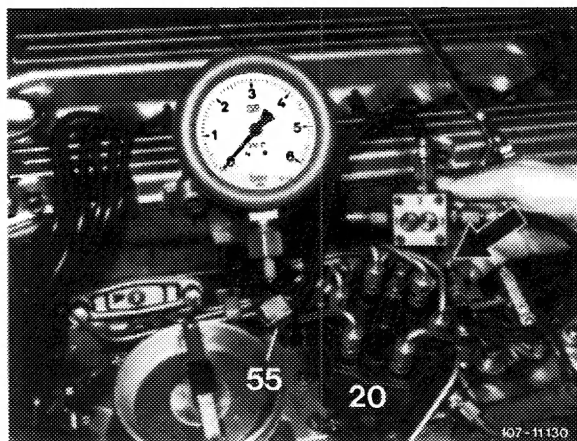
Connection A = hose line on fuel distributor

Connection B = hose line on released control pressure line



1 Unscrew control pressure line (arrow) on fuel distributor (20), while catching fuel with a rag.

2 Connect hose line from connection 1 or A to fuel distributor (20) and hose line of connection 3 or B to control pressure line (arrow).



Checking control pressure at idle in cold engine

3 Open valve screw or valve screws on pressure measuring device.

4 Run engine at idle and immediately read control pressure.

Take nominal pressure according to ambient temperature from control pressure diagram. If the nominal value is not attained, recondition system pressure regulator (07.3–210), or check input strainer in warm-up compensator. Replace warm-up compensator, if required.

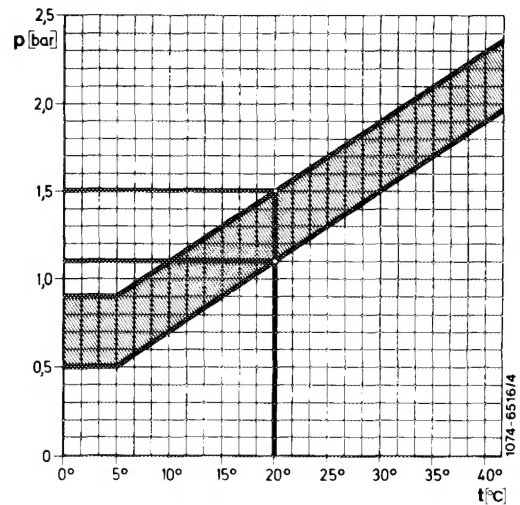
Example:

Warm-up compensator with Bosch end no. 010 and 057:

Ambient temperature $+20^{\circ}\text{C}$ = 1.0–1.5 bar gauge pressure.

Warm-up compensator with Bosch end no. 103:

Ambient temperature $+20^{\circ}\text{C}$ = 1.0–1.4 bar gauge pressure.



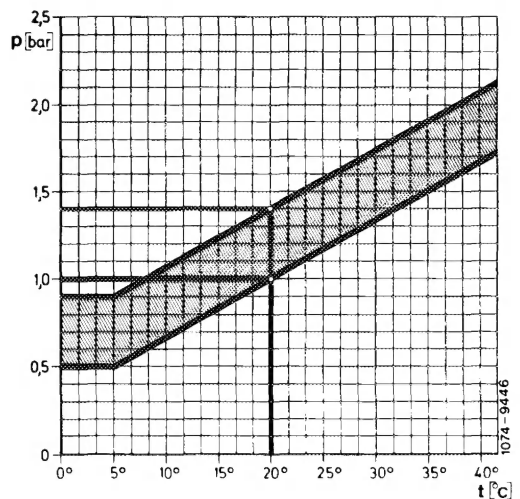
5 Check stabilizing time of warm-up compensator. Read initial control pressure at $+20^{\circ}\text{C}$. The stabilizing time at 3.4 bar gauge pressure should be within tolerance. Additional electric consumers switched off, minimum voltage 12 Volts.

Example:

Stabilizing time at $+20^{\circ}\text{C}$

Warm-up compensator with Bosch end no. 010 = 3–6 minutes

Warm-up compensator with Bosch end no. 057 and 103 = 2–4 minutes.



Checking system pressure at idle with engine cold or at operating temperature

6 Close valve screw on pressure measuring device. When measuring pressure, with 2 valve screws, close valve screw at connection 3.

7 The system pressure should amount to 5.0–5.6 bar gauge pressure.

8 If the system pressure of 5.0–5.6 bar gauge pressure is not attained or exceeded, perform the following checkups:

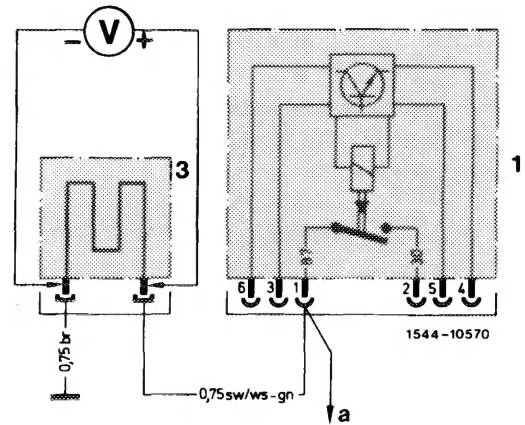
- Check delivery capacity of fuel pump (07.3–130).
- Recondition system pressure regulator (07.3–210).
- Check fuel return flow line for passage.

9 Re-open valve screw.

Mixture controller **without** safety switch

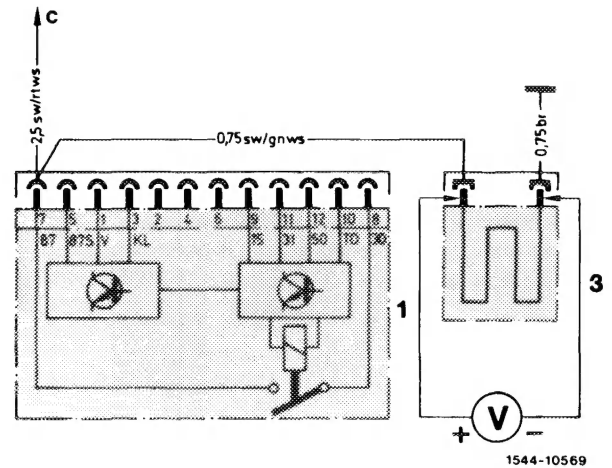
Prior to September 1981

- 1 Fuel pump relay
- 3 Warm-up compensator
- a To fuel pump



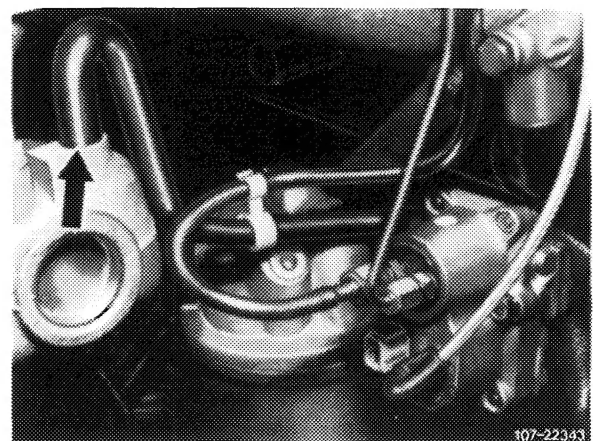
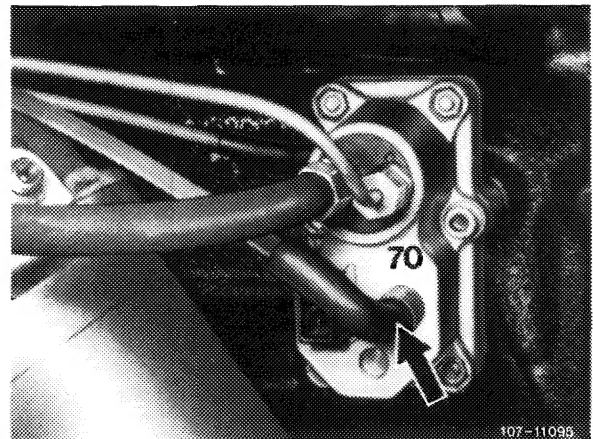
Starting September 1981

- 1 Fuel pump relay
- 3 Warm-up compensator
- c To fuel pump



12 Check full load enrichment. For this purpose, pull vacuum hose (arrow) from warm-up compensator or at intake manifold, control pressure should then drop to 2.8–3.2 bar gauge pressure.

If a control pressure of 2.8–3.2 bar gauge pressure is not attained, replace warm-up compensator.



Checking fuel distributor and fuel pump for leaks

13 Stop engine. Control pressure will then drop below opening pressure of injection valves (approx. 2.8 bar gauge pressure).

14 If the control pressure drops immediately to 0 bar gauge pressure, replace check valve on fuel pump or subsequently install.

15 If the pressure drops slowly, unscrew fuel return line on fuel distributor. Fuel will emerge in the event of a leak on regulator piston or pressure compensating valve. If there is more than 1 drop in 4 seconds, recondition system pressure regulator or pressure compensating valve (07.3—210).

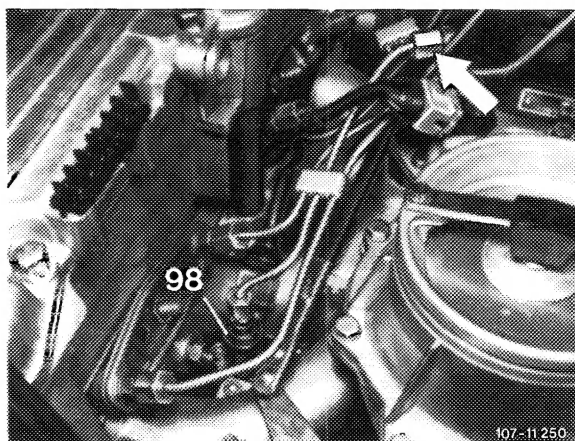
16 Check fuel reservoir for leaks (not included in time rate). For this purpose, disconnect leak line between fuel reservoir and intake damper.

17 Loosen leak line on intake damper and pull off. Loosen clamp, pressureless leaking is permissible. Replace fuel reservoir, if required (07.3—270).

18 Check cold-starting valve (98) for leaks. For this purpose, remove cold-starting valve (07.3—125, section Checking for leaks).

19 Close pressure measuring device, while catching fuel with a rag.

20 Connect fuel lines, run engine once again and check all fuel connections for leaks.



B. National version (AUS) (J) (S) (USA)

Test values in bar gauge pressure

Warm-up compensator Bosch end no.	System pressure at idle with engine cold or at operating temperature	Control pressure at idle with engine at operating temperature	Full load enrichment idle (vacuum hose pulled off)
		Warm-up compensator stabilized at 530 mbar intake manifold vacuum ¹⁾	

(AUS) starting 1977

Identification: Label silver.

(S) starting 1977

Identification: Label blue.

030	5.0–5.6	3.4–3.8	2.8–3.2
056			
057			

(J) 1977–1980

Identification: Label in Japanese language.

031	5.0–5.6	3.0–3.4	2.8–3.2
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(USA) 1977–1979

Identification: Label black.

Identification: 1979 label Federal black, California yellow.

030 Federal	5.0–5.6	3.4–3.8	2.8–3.2
041 Federal high altitudes 1977		3.6–4.0	3.0–3.4
031 California		3.0–3.4	2.8–3.2

¹⁾ If the control pressure is not attained, check intake manifold vacuum (refer to section "Checking control pressure at idle with engine at operating temperature").

Warm-up compensator Bosch end no.	System pressure at idle with engine cold or at operating temperature	Control pressure at idle with engine at operating temperature	
		Warm-up compen- sator stabilized at 530 mbar intake manifold vacuum ¹⁾	Acceleration enrich- ment with engine stopped and 0.5 bar vacuum at warm-up compensator

(J) starting 1981

Identification: Label in Japanese language.

(USA) 1980/81

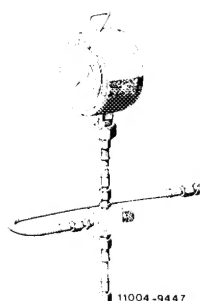
Identification: Label Federal black.

067	5.0–5.8	3.4–3.8	1.4–1.8
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¹⁾ If the control pressure is not attained, check intake manifold vacuum (refer to section "Checking control pressure at idle with engine at operating temperature").

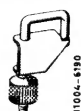
Special tools

Pressure measuring device



102 589 00 21 00

Clamp for hose lines



000 589 40 37 00

Conventional tools

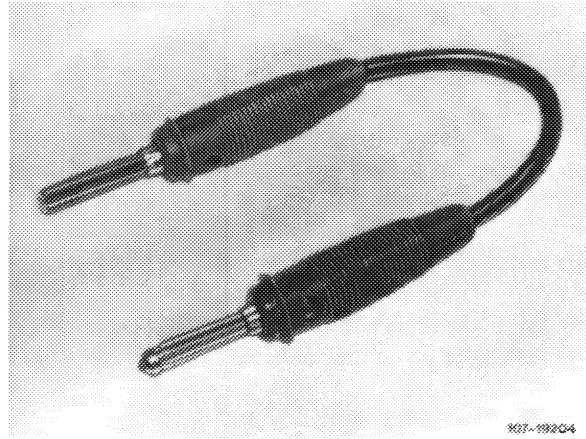
Voltmeter/ohmmeter

Screw driver element 992–T 30

e.g. made by Hazet, D-5630 Remscheid

Self made tool

Contact bridge



Note

Prior to working on injection system, check firing point, spark plugs and idle speed adjustment.

Perform leak test only in the event of complaints about hot starting.

After stopping engine, the fuel pressure should still amount to 2.5 bar gauge pressure after 30 minutes.

Visual checkup

- 1 Remove air cleaner.
- 2 Check all fuel connections for leaks.

3 Check for easy operation of adjusting lever (1) in air flow sensor and control piston (2) in fuel distributor. For this purpose, proceed as follows:

Mixture controller with safety switch

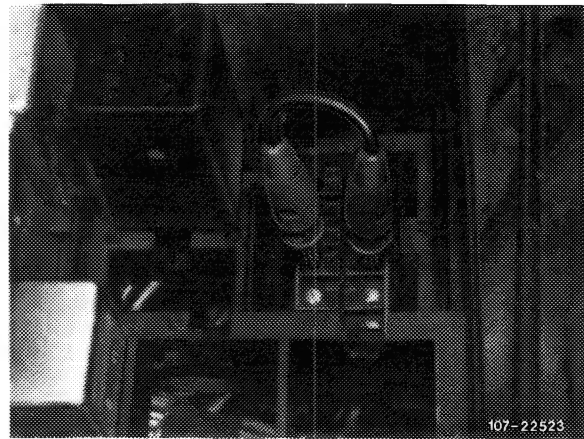
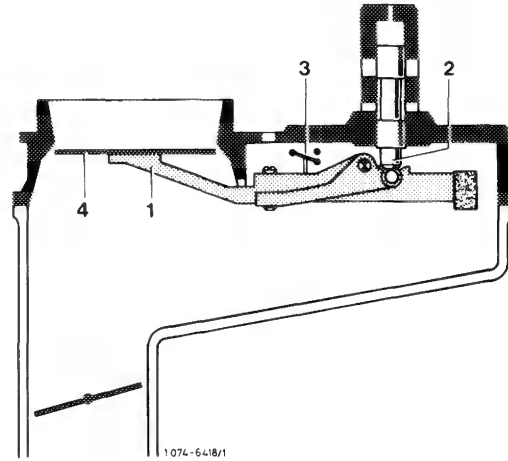
Pull plug from safety switch (3), switch-on ignition for a short moment to build up control pressure.

Mixture controller without safety switch

Pull off fuel pump relay and bridge the two jacks for a moment to build up control pressure.

Up to model year 1981: Jacks 1 and 2
Starting model year 1982: Jacks 7 and 8.

Push air flow sensor (4) down manually. A uniform resistance should then be felt along entire path. No resistance should be felt during fast upward movements, since the slowly following control piston lifts off from adjusting lever. If the upward movement is slow, a control piston should closely follow.



4 Check control piston in fuel distributor for leaks. Push air flow sensor for a short moment completely down and hold in this position, no fuel should then show up in air guide housing.

If fuel emerges, replace fuel distributor (07.3-205).

Connecting pressure measuring device

The pressure measuring device remains connected for all pressure measurements.

The pressure measuring device 102 589 00 21 00 now remains equipped with a valve screw on three-way valve only.

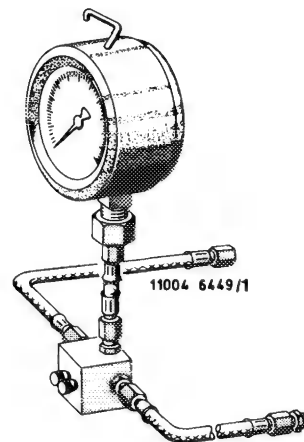
To relieve sealing rings, keep valve screw or valve screws always open. Connections of three-way valve are numbered.

Pressure measuring device 1st version

Connection 1 = hose line on fuel distributor

Connection 2 = hose line on pressure gauge

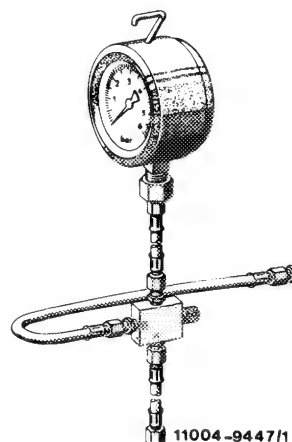
Connection 3 = hose line on released control pressure line



Pressure measuring device 2nd version

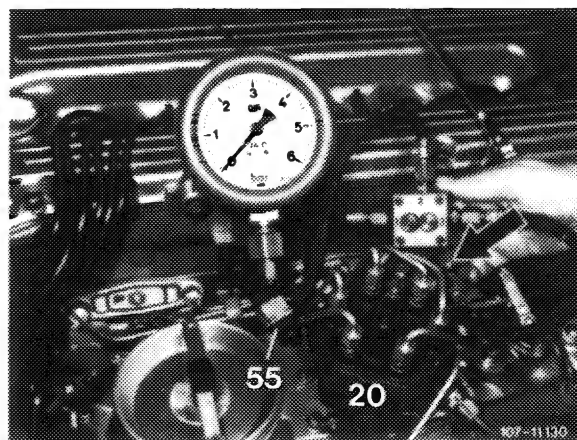
Connection A = hose line on fuel distributor

Connection B = hose line on released control pressure line



1 Unscrew control pressure line (arrow) on fuel distributor (20), while catching fuel with a rag.

2 Connect hose line from connection 1 or A to fuel distributor (20) and hose line of connection 3 or B to control pressure line (arrow).



Checking control pressure at idle in cold engine

3 Open valve screw or valve screws on pressure measuring device.

4 Run engine at idle and immediately read control pressure.

Take nominal pressure according to ambient temperature from control pressure diagram. If the nominal value is not attained, recondition system pressure regulator (07.3–210), or check input strainer in warm-up compensator. Replace warm-up compensator, if required.

(J) (USA) Federal and California 1976/77
(AUS) (S) 1977

Warm-up compensator Bosch end no.

030 **(AUS) (S) (USA) Federal**

031 **(J) (USA) California**

Example:

Ambient temperature 20 °C = 1.2–1.6 bar gauge pressure.

Stabilizing time at + 20 °C = 3–6 minutes.

(USA) Federal high altitudes 1977

Warm-up compensator Bosch end no. 041

Example:

Ambient temperature 20 °C = control pressure
 1.4–1.8 bar gauge pressure.

Stabilizing time at + 20 °C = 3–6 minutes.

(AUS) (J) (S) (USA) 1978
(J) 1979/80 (USA) 1979

Warm-up compensator Bosch end no.

030 **(AUS) (S) (USA) Federal**

031 **(J) (USA) California**

Example:

Ambient temperature 20 °C = control pressure
 1.2–1.6 bar gauge pressure.

Stabilizing time + 20 °C = 3–6 minutes.

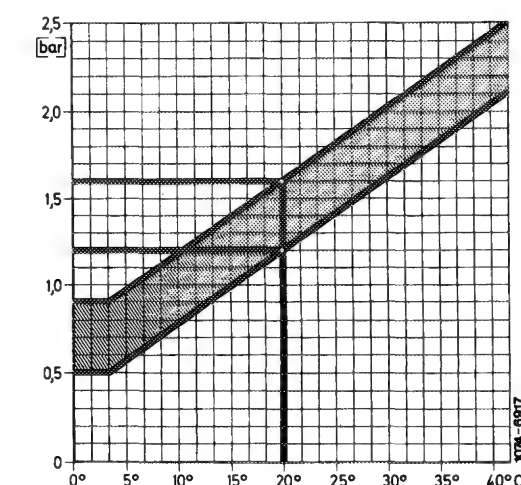
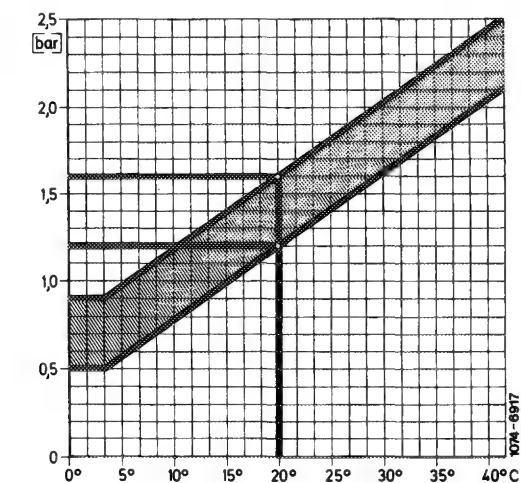
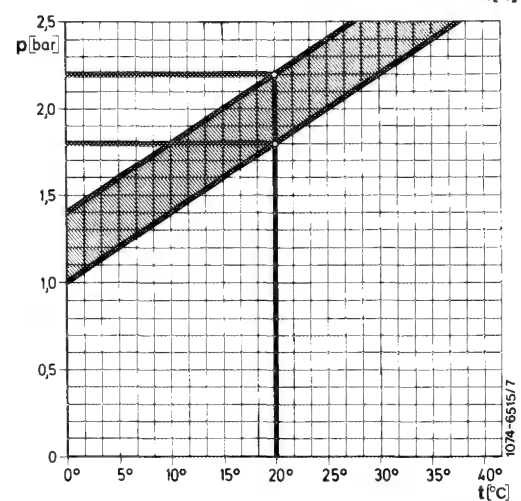
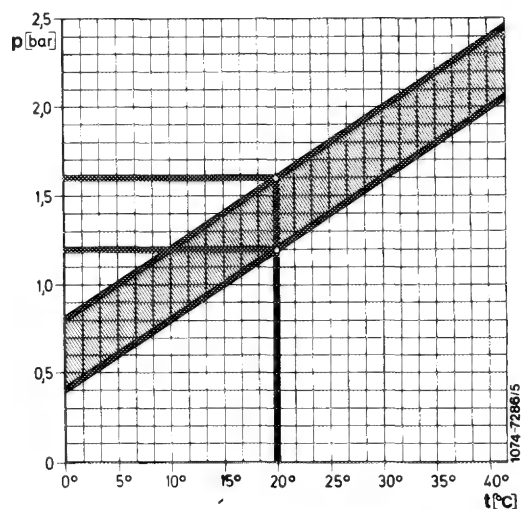
(AUS) (S) 1979/80

Warm-up compensator Bosch end no. 056

Example:

Ambient temperature 20 °C = control pressure
 1.2–1.6 bar gauge pressure.

Stabilizing time at + 20 °C = 2–4 minutes.



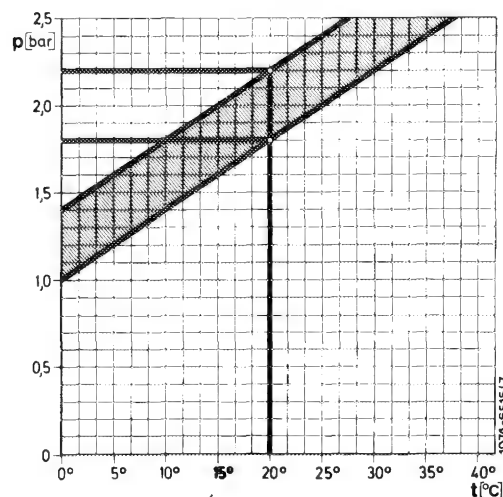
J starting 1981
USA 1980/81

Warm-up compensator Bosch end no. 067

Example:

Ambient temperature 20 °C = control pressure
 1.4–1.8 bar gauge pressure.

Stabilizing time at + 20 °C = 2–4 minutes.



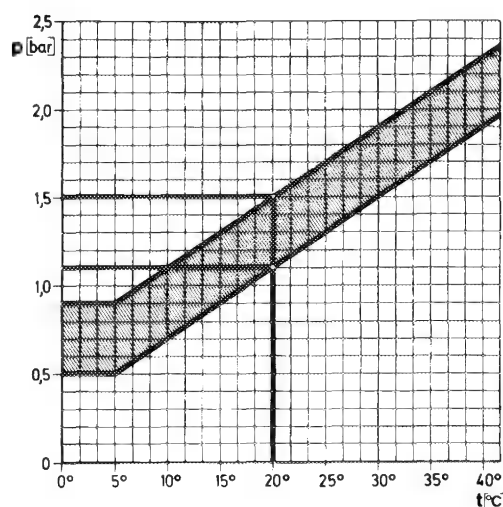
AUS **S** starting 1981

Warm-up compensator Bosch end no. 057

Example:

Ambient temperature 20 °C = control pressure
 1.1–1.5 bar gauge pressure.

Stabilizing time at + 20 °C = 2–4 minutes.



5 Check stabilizing time of warm-up compensator. Read initial control pressure at + 20 °C. The stabilizing time at 3.4 bar gauge pressure should be within tolerance. Additional electric consumers switched off, minimum voltage 12 Volts.

Checking system pressure at idle with engine cold or at operating temperature

6 Close valve screw on pressure measuring device. When measuring pressure, with 2 valve screws, close valve screw at connection 3.

7 The system pressure should amount to 5.0–5.6 bar gauge pressure.

8 If the system pressure of 5.0–5.6 bar gauge pressure is not attained or exceeded, perform the following checkups:

- a) Check delivery capacity of fuel pump (07.3–130).
- b) Recondition system pressure regulator (07.3–210).
- c) Check fuel return flow line for passage.

9 Re-open valve screw.

Checking control pressure at idle with engine at operating temperature

10 Open both valve screws or valve screw on pressure measuring device.

11 Control pressure should increase to specified value (warm-up compensator stabilized).

If the control pressure is not attained, perform the following checkups:

- a) Check intake manifold vacuum. For this purpose, pull off vacuum hose (arrow) on warm-up compensator and attach a T-fitting for pressure gauge.

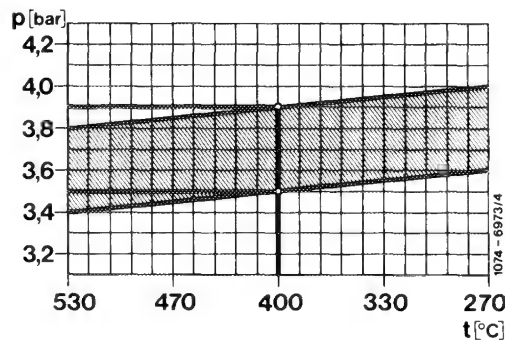
Read intake manifold vacuum and transfer to vacuum diagram.

USA Federal 1977--1979

AUS **S** starting 1977

Example:

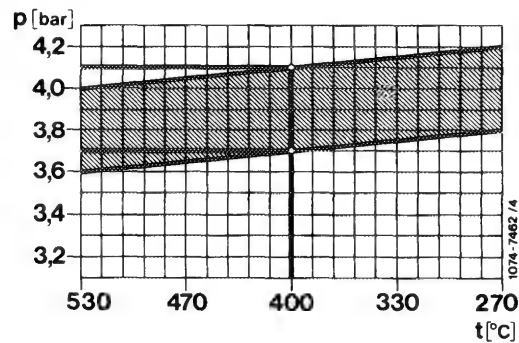
Intake manifold vacuum 400 mbar = control pressure 3.5–3.9 bar gauge pressure.



USA Federal high altitudes 1977

Example:

Intake manifold vacuum 400 mbar = control pressure 3.7–4.1 bar gauge pressure.

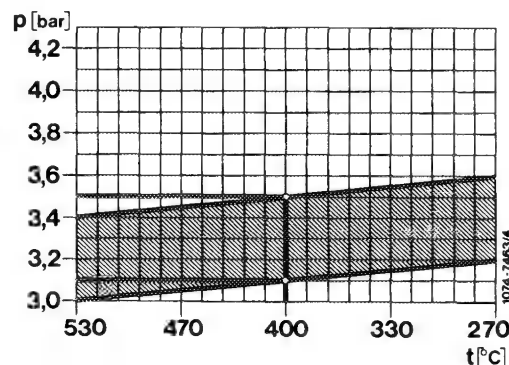


J 1977–1980

USA California 1977--1979

Example:

Intake manifold vacuum 400 mbar = control pressure 3.1–3.5 bar gauge pressure.

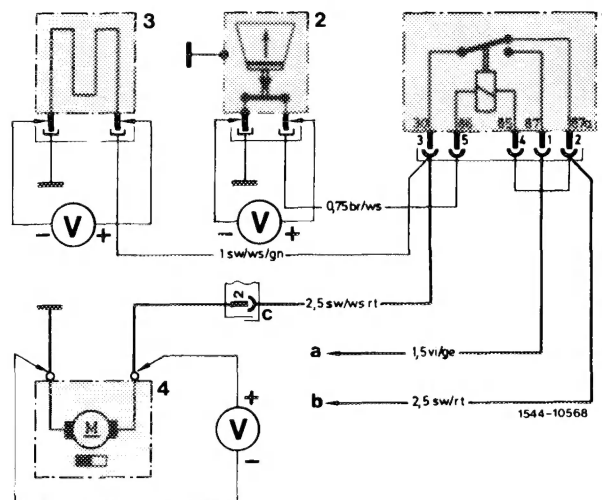


Note: Starting model year (J) 1981, (USA) 1980 the vacuum flow is straight. Control pressure is therefore independent of intake manifold vacuum.

- b) Test voltage on warm-up compensator with engine running. Pull electrical connection from warm-up compensator and test for voltage. Minimum voltage 12 Volts (without electrical consumers).
- c) Test heater coil with an ohmmeter for passage. Resistance: 20–40 Ω .
Replace warm-up compensator.
- d) If control pressure is above nominal value, re-condition system pressure regulator (07.3–210).

Mixture controller **with** safety switch

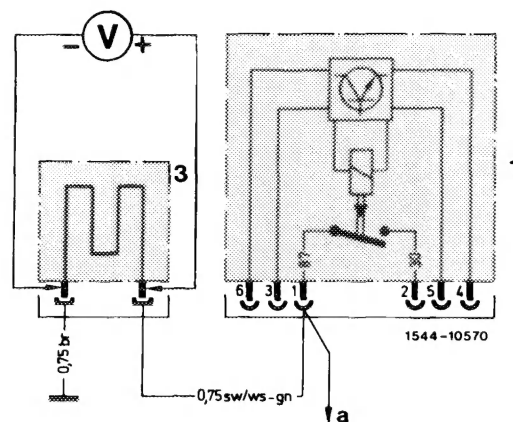
- 1 Fuel pump
- 2 Safety switch — air flow sensor plate
- 3 Warm-up compensator
- 4 Fuel pump
- a Terminal 50 (starting)
- b Terminal 15/54 (ignition)
- c Plug connection 14-point tail lamp unit harness



Mixture controller **without** safety switch

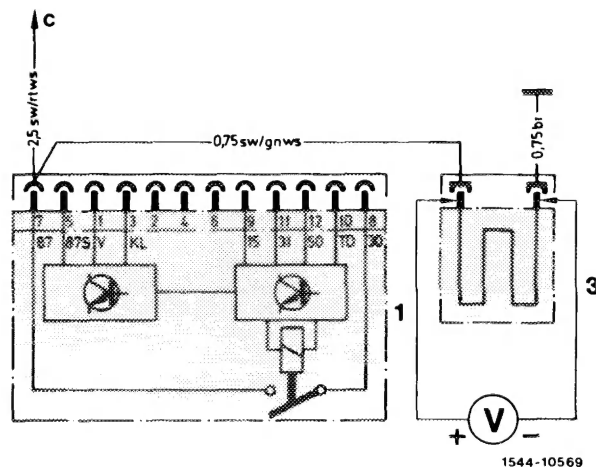
Up to model year 1981

- 1 Fuel pump relay
- 2 Warm-up compensator
- a To fuel pump



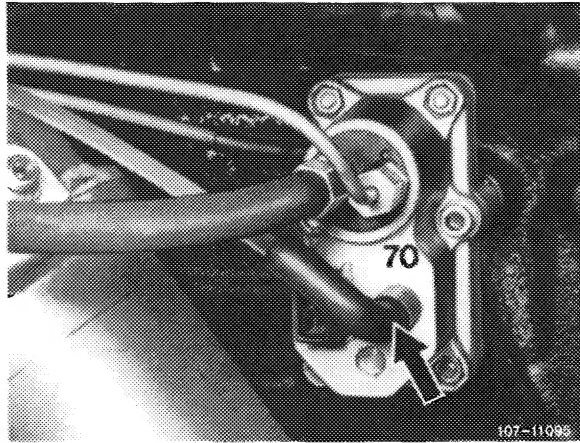
Starting model year 1981

- 1 Fuel pump relay
- 3 Warm-up compensator
- c To fuel pump



12 Check full load enrichment. For this purpose, pull vacuum hose (arrow) from warm-up compensator, control pressure should now drop to specified value.

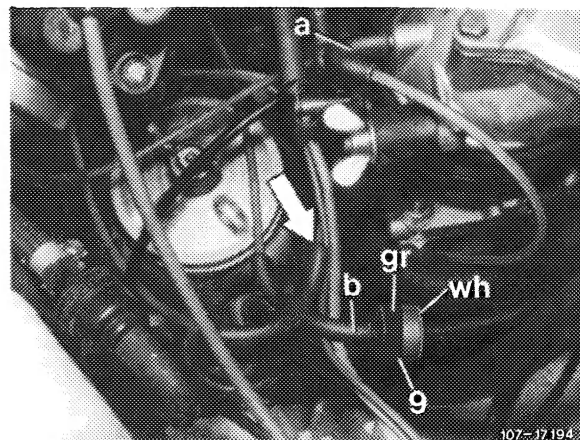
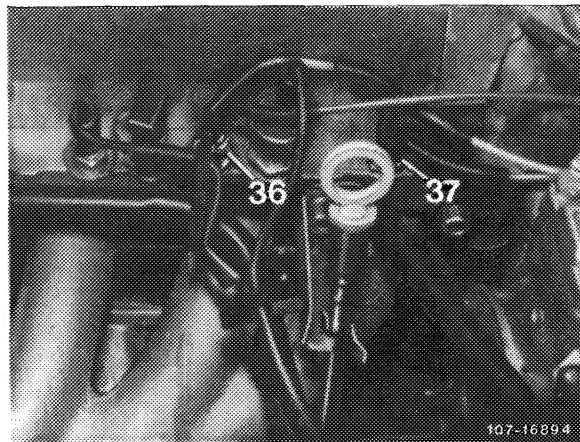
If the control pressure is not attained, replace warm-up compensator.



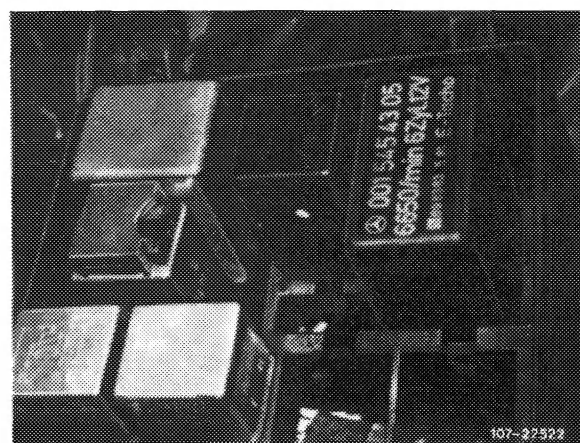
13 Check acceleration enrichment.

ⓐ starting 1981, ⓐ 1980/81

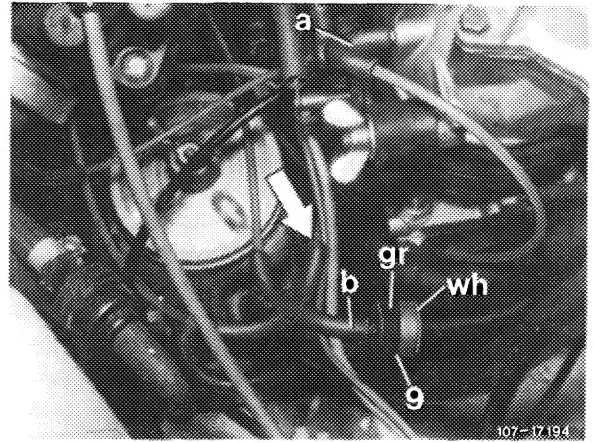
Check thermovalve (37) 50 °C for passage. For this purpose, pull off vacuum hoses (a and b). The thermo-valve is closed below approx. 50 °C coolant temperature, above approx. 50 °C coolant temperature there should be passage, if not, replace thermovalve (37).



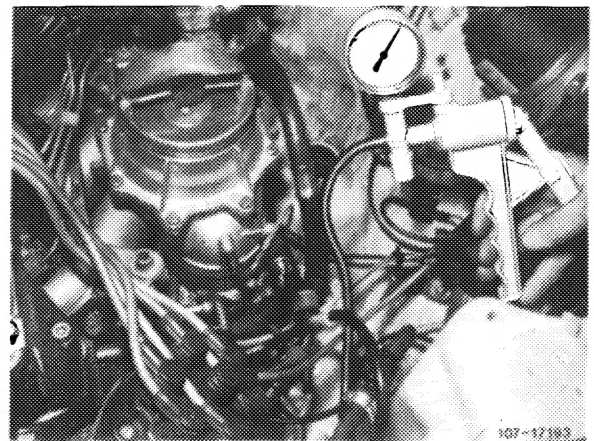
Stop engine, pull off fuel pump relay (arrow).



Pull vacuum line from distributor (arrow).

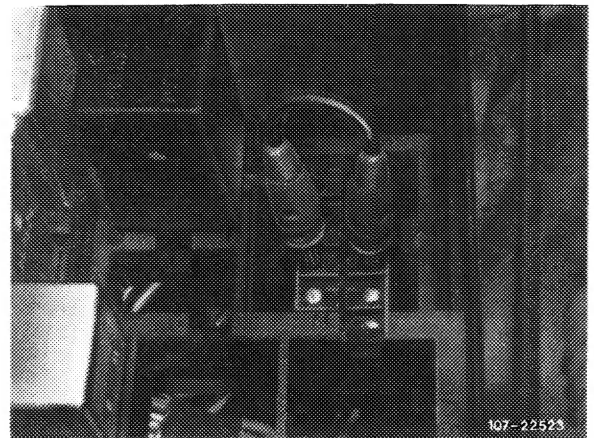


Plug vacuum pump to vacuum line toward warm-up compensator and activate warm-up compensator with 0.5 bar vacuum.

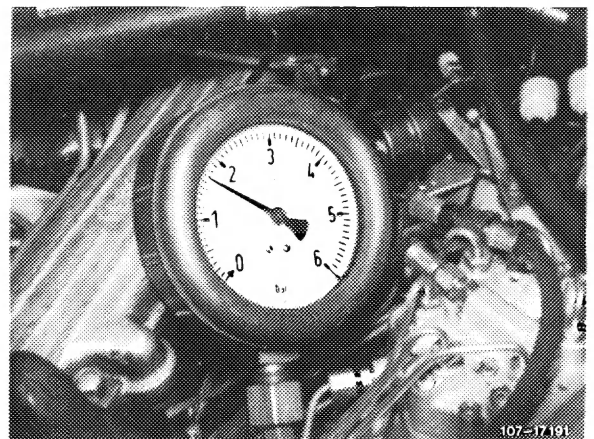


Bridge the two jacks on fuel pump relay coupler.

Up to model year 1981: Jacks 1 and 2.
Starting model year 1982: Jacks 7 and 8.



The control pressure should then amount to 1.4–1.8 bar gauge pressure. If the control pressure deviates from nominal value, replace warm-up compensator.



Checking fuel distributor and fuel pump for leaks

14 Stop engine. Control pressure will then drop below opening pressure on injection valves (approx. 2.8 bar gauge pressure).

15 If the control pressure drops immediately to 0 bar gauge pressure, replace check valve on fuel pump or subsequently install.

16 If the pressure drops slowly, unscrew fuel return line on fuel distributor. Fuel will emerge in the event of a leak on regulator piston or pressure compensating valve. If there is more than 1 drop in 5 seconds, recondition system pressure regulator or pressure compensating valve (07.3—210).

17 Check fuel reservoir for leaks (not included in time rate). For this purpose, disconnect leak line between fuel reservoir and intake damper.

18 Loosen leak line on intake damper and pull off. Loosen clamp, pressureless leaking is permissible. Replace fuel reservoir, if required (07.3—270).

19 Check cold-starting valve (98) for leaks. For this purpose, remove cold-starting valve (07.3—125, section "Checking for leaks").

20 Close pressure measuring device, while catching fuel with a rag.

21 Connect fuel lines, run engine once again and check fuel connections for leaks.

